HORACE GREELEY'S WILLS. DIE. WILLIAMS FLATLY CHARGING

The Children's Aid Society Still a Claimant-The Last Will Thrown Overboard, and the Will of 1871 to be Admitted-The Reirement of Samuel Sinclair.

CONSPIRACY.

The Greeley will contest was ended vesterday by the withdrawal of the will of 1872. As usual, the counsel for the daughters of Mr. Greewere promptly on hand at the time for openourt, and Mr. Williams rushed in, as usual, half an hour behind time, with his wit-

es, and in a great hurry. Manning was the only executor present. . Williams seized a chair and exclaimed. Is your Honor ready?"

Williams-Mr. Johnson. you take the stand. iere a familiar scene was reënacted. Mr.

Surrogate's room. Loud voices could be I. Mr. Williams was evidently excited. So had clapsed Mr. Nelson stepped out with a very

Hart, Nelson, and Williams were

red face, took his hat, and walked away.

'Mr. Nelson was absent about twenty minutes, when he again joined the conference. After half an hour's discussion Mr. Williams, Mr. Manning, and the counsel for the Misses Greeley hame forth. Judge Hart, addressing the Surrotate, said that the protracted and disagreeable litigation was drawing to a close. On the side of the Misses Greeley a spirit of conciliation had been displayed from the beginning to the end of the case. On being informed that the rights of the younger daughter were being contended for, the proponent of the will of 1872 at once signed a deed conveying one undivided half of

THE LEGATEES AND RELATIVES,

THE LEGATEES AND RELATIVES,

Intitled to certain bequests under the will of 1871, would not receive their just dues under the will of 1872. Those relatives, of their own accord, rave a release and discharge in fuil of all their haims under the will of 1873, so that the will of 1872 was relieved from that objection.

It was understood that the Children's Aid society claimed a share of Tribune stock under the will of 1871, supposed to be worth \$10,000. It was then learned that the officers of the Thildren's Aid Society had resolved solemnly at pue of their meetings that they were not participants in this litigation, and that they did not lirect any one to represent them, though not benouncing their claim.

Afterward, on consulting out of court, certain porthy friends of the young ladies deemed it was

range this business. An eminent gentle-of the press, who was absent on account of eaith in the Southern States, gave council

and with a view of bringing this contest to a eaceful termination. It was needless to say hat those efforts had not been successful. Having striven to bring the case to a close on terms utilisfactory to the young ladies, counsel had included to bring it to a close whether the rms were satisfactory or not. The differing sinions of the many friends of Mr. Greeley's included to be a superior of the work of counsel a difficult one. Some friends urged

PERSEVERANCE IN THE CONTEST

any expense, while others urged that the

possible. No two men viewed the same act with the same eyes. No two men arrived at the same conclusion from the same state of facts. One would see

MR. GREELEY FALL INTO A PEACEFUL SLUMBER, white another, as a witness on the stand had doe, would say that he fell back in a stupor. At the same time both would be describing their honest impressions. One person would say that when Mr. Greeley was up in a tree, and said. "Oh! Dh!" that that was an evidence of insanity—another hearing Mr. Greeley cry "Oh! Oh!" from a tree-top, might conclude that the placing of a foot, painful from an injury received long ago, in a peculiar position, was the plain cause of the sudden exclamation.

If everything said or done by Mr. Greeley was to be placed before the world, it chould be placed of the form the case hecause they felt this was not the will of Mr. Greeleys's will.

After Mr. Choate's remarks at the previous had looked into the matter, and had received assurances from the highest officers that they be lieved Mr. Greeley had regard for the orphans of others as well as for his own children, and if he avowed his purpose to mother the signed it away.

He did not desire to dwell longer on this subject. If the others had said they retired from the case because they felt this was not the will of Mr. Greeley, they would have been truthful. They chose, however, to retire still asserting that this was Mr. Greeley's will.

After Mr. Choate's remarks at the previous had looked into the matter, and had received assurances from the highest officers that they be lieved Mr. Greeley had regard for the orphans of others as well as for his own children, and if he did not reliminated the wind the with the same time body will be a subject. If the others had said they retired from the case because they felt his was not the will of Mr. Greeley, they would have been truthful. They chose, however, to retire still asserting that this was Mr. Greeley, they would have been truthful. They chose, however, to retire still asserting that this was Mr. Gre

A PREJUDICED AND MISTAKEN INTERPRETATION. But it was not this fact alone that had led to the course which counsel for the Misses Greeley had determined upon. The daughter of Mr. Breeley that presented the will of 1872 for probate, had been in court from time to time, worn and weary, retiring every day to seek repose across the way. Her nights were sleepless, her thoughts have been full of anxiety and sorrow, and on reading in the newspapers the account of the last day's proceedings, she addressed me the following note:

No. 12 COTTAGE PLACE, Jan. 29, 1873.

No. 12 COTTAGE PLACE, Jan. 29, 1873. DEER JUDGE HART-Lam so distressed by the report of yesterday's pro-reedings at White Plains that I ber you to withdraw from a contest that our opponents are determined

WAGED OVER MY FATHER'S GRAVE,

even to carry out his last wishes would I permit ory that is infinitely dear to me to be so de-e my best thanks to yourself, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. for your kind efforts on behalf of myself and I remain yours truly, IDA L. GERELEY. In deference to that letter, in deference to the lews of friends, and acting on their own judgment, counsel had determined to withdraw all orther proceedings in the case. He withdrew sounsel for the proponent out of the will of \$12, and the proponent could withdraw the sill entirely. How far the infant daughter may will draw would rest on her own counsel to say.

ADMITTING TO PROBATE THE WILL OF 1871.

what he believed to be the impaired condinof Mr. Greeley's estate, or in some manner
compromise their claim, in order to promote
complete settlement of the matter. They reed that they would feel it to be neither right
dutiful for them to renounce the legacy, nor
make a specific agreement about it, and the
uit of all the negotiations with them was a
amunication in which they consented that if
hould transpire that Mr. Greeley's estate was
paired in value since he made the will of 1871,
y would abate their claims proportionby for the legacy given by that will.

Z CHILDEN MR. GREELEY WANTER TO ALD

THE CHILDREN MR. GREELEY WANTED TO AID
IN 1872. That proposition was not at all satisfactory, betause every one understood that a testator provides for a public charge out of the surplus of
his estate, and if it should turn out that when
his estate, and if it should turn out that when
that the whole of his remaining estate would be
bough only for his children, then it would not be
right that the Children's Aid Society should reselve anything whatever from the estate. He
sured, therefore, to say that ida Greeiev's acweigh, therefore, to say that Ida Greelev's ac- order on both sides. It seems hardly proper to

tion was not to be taken as in any manner con-senting to the proposition of the Children's Aid Society. Her sole motive in this withdrawal was that the infirmities and calamities which attended the closing days of her father's career should not be subjected to protracted investi-cation.

COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS REPLIES.

Mr. Williams suggested that it was only right that he should now say a few words. It was well known to the Court that the executors and that band of Mr. Greelev's friends surrounding them had not opened their lips in this contest to reply to the many unfounded charges and baseless insinuations freely uttered against them both in court and in the press. Their idea was that the testimony in the case would be their best vindication—if such a word could be used in this connection. They felt that the testimony as it came out would place their cause and their conduct in the eyes of every man and every woman so far above reproach that it would redound not only to their credit, but to their lasting renown.

The remarks made by counsel had the tendency to say that the will of 1872 was right, that it was dear to the children of the deceased, and dear to the deceased while living, and it was only abandoned because

THE PROPONENT HAD TO BACK DOWN

opments touching the character of Horace Greeley.

In the first place he believed that no fact could be developed touching the character of Horace Greeley that would not redound to the ciedit and fame of Horace Greeley. And it was a thousand times better for his credit and fame that the truth should be known, than that the public should rest on the innumerable false reports which have been spread broadcast touching the events of the last weeks of his life. The executors of the will of 1871 were able to show that during that last sad six weeks Horace Greeley's mind was irretrievably injured, and that he was utterly unfit to make a will. When that will purported to have been written he had alreacy begun his descent to the grave. He was suffering from acute mania of the most externe kind, mania which rendered it necessary for him to be

PRETENDED FRIENDS OF MR. GREELEY
thought, therefore, that the will which gave
\$10,300 to orphans ought not to be considered
Mr. Greeley's last will. It could be shown that
no charity was nearer Mr. Greeley's heart than
the donation of this \$10,000 for the benefit of
orphan children. Mr. Greeley believed that
\$14,000 or \$15,000 was quite a large enough sum
to leave each of his daughters. He had expressed the orinton hast August to the executors that \$20,000 apiece was enough. Let the
Children's Aid Society receive the \$10,000 left
them by Mr. Greeley and there would be enough
left for the daughters. A short time before his
derangement Mr. Greeley entered into inquiries
respecting the object of this legacy, and expressed himself satisfied with the result of the
investigation. It was asserted by Mr. Greelev's
enemies that when he drew near the end of his
days he fell away from his own character. They
must seek their grounds for such a conclusion
exclusively from the will of 1872.

NATHAN BARNES GREELEY AGAIN.

exclusively from the will of 1872.

**NATHAN BARNES GREELEY AGAIN.*

A farm was held by Mr. Greeley's brother, for which Mr. Greeley had paid less than \$20, and held the title to prevent his brother losing it. The LITIGATION SHOULD BE ENDED.

Bey were agreed most fully and completely to there should be no more of the painful desponents elicited at the last hearing. Not they shrank from any fear of the life of Mr. eley, from the hour of his birth to the hour is death, being brought before the world. It the honest and hearifelt opinion of counsel a full development of everything concerns. man, for here on the stand he avowed his pur

that it would be discourteous in them to refuse to take from him when dead what they would not have refused when he was alive—an insult they would not offer to Horace Greeley when alivo they could not offer to Horace Greeley

alive they could not offer to Horace Greeley dead.

Mr. Choate had spoken of the estate as being impaired, and not more than enough for Mr. Greeley's daughters; that they could not afford to pay their father's legacy of \$10,000 to the Children's Aid Society. He had reason to believe that the estate would foot up at present figures \$206,800, and he believed that it would probably go over \$225,000.

Surrogate—The two estates?

Mr. Williams—Yes, the father's and the mother's. The executors had it in their power to show that the will was a conspiracy, and they had it in their power to overwhelm the other side ten thousand times. It was not right for gentlemen on the other side to say that they had not strong opposition, and receded before superior force. They did not use the word "bully," but that was what was imputed.

MR. WILLIAMS EXCITED.

event to carry out has has wise would permute the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of myself and the proposed of the corn judge counsel had determined to withdraw all proceedings in the case. He withdrew may be proposed to the proposed of the proposed to the pro

make charges on one side and repel them on the other. All that is to be done is for you to withdraw all further contest of the will of 1871, or to go on with the case.

You see fit under instructions very properly to withdraw, and all that remains is for them to submit a formal proof of the will of 1871.

Judge Hart—I refrain from any remarks, conscious that

CRUEL AND UNGENEROUS STINGS Arry with them their antidote.
Mr. Alvin J. Johnson said he would like to say word about Mr. Greeley's remark as to

a word about Mr. Greeley's remark as to

THE TRIBUNE HAVING NO BRAINS.

He wished it understood that he considered Mr.
Greeley deranged when the remark was made.
He knew that Mr. Greeley had the greatest confidence in Whitelaw Reid, and when Mr. Greeley spoke to him (Johnson) about taking charge of the Tribune he insisted upon it that if Mr. Reid was turned out he would be turned out. He talked at the same time about

THROWING HIM (JOHNSON, NOT REID) OUT OF THE WINDOW.

THE WINDOW.

Judge Hart—Is this right? Where counsel is not permitted to speak, car a witness be allowed to explain?

Surrogate—The testimony was given with a view to show that Mr. Greeley was insane.

Mr. Johnson (smilling)—I beg pardon of the Court. I take it all back.

Judge Hart—My associate suggests that I make some response to the allegations regarding the production of the will of ISC2.

Mr. Williams—And I shall ask leave to reply.

JUDGE HART WANTS TO VINDICATE HIMSELF.

Surrogate (to Judge Hart)—Of course it can amount to nothing, except to vindicate yourself. I recall that for I do not know that he referred to you personally.

Judge Hart—I suppose he did not, but we are prepared to show where the will was found, and that it is in Mr. Greelev's handwriting.

Mr. Williams—We admit that it was mechanically his handwriting—that the chirographical work was his.

Judge Hart—It is in evidence that it was found in a drawer in Mr. Greeley's house, where papers were generally placed for preservation. The first time I saw it with my own eyes—Surrogate—What has this to'do with the 'matter?' You talk about what you might prove, but don't propose to prove. You are only

GETTING DEEPER INTO TROUBLE.

Judge Hart—I neglected to read a portion

JUDGE HART WANTS TO VINDICATE HIMSELF.

Judge Hart—I neglected to read a portion of the letter from Miss Ida Greeley, in which her younger sister endorses the sentiments expressed by Miss Ida. It is as follows:

I join my dear sister in the sentiments of this letter. Yours truly.

Mr. Williams—When in consultation in the other room I said that if Judge Hart should make a statement I would have to reply.

Judge Hart (to Mr. Williams)—I think it was a cruel thing of you to make reference to the wife and to Mr. Greeley's domestic life.

Mr. Williams (sharply)—Nothing that was not complimentary to both.

PROVING THE WILL OF 1871.

PROVING THE WILL OF 1871.

Mr. John C. Ferguson was again summoned to the stand. Mr. Ferguson is an elderly country gentleman, with an expression that recalls the well-known features of his departed friend, Mr. Greeley. He signed the following deposition:

In the matter of proving the last will and testament of Horace Greeley, deceased.

and beg to be excused from any further action in the matter. You are both old and valued friends of Mr. Greeley sud his family, and I know you will do full justice as executors. Truly yours.

Notwithstanding Mr. Williams's assertions relative to the good financial condition of Mr. Greeley's estate, the Sux reporter was informed by a gentleman intimate with the case, that Mr. Greeley's assertions to Alvin J. Johnson, to the effect that Mrs. Greeley's property had been squandered, were well founded, and that a person formerly connected with the Tribune owes that estate at least \$8,000.

The will of 1871 is not yet admitted to probate, but undoubtedly will be, the Surrogate now formally holding under advisement the question of admitting to probate the will of 1872. The latter will is destined for rejection, and the Children's Aid Society will soon be in possession of \$10,000, the rightful property of Mr. Greeley's orphan children.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SUNREPORTERS. Arrest of a Banker Alleged to Have Defrand-

ed a Widow of \$35,000. Yesterday afternoon James S. Myers, a banker, a esterday atternoon James S. Myers, a banker, of 28 Pine street, was arrested by Special Deputy John McLaughiin, on the complaint of Mrs. Julia A. Beach, who charges that he has defrauded her of thirty-two Missouri State bonds, which are said to be worth between \$2,000 and \$35,000. The warrant was granted by Judge Noah Davis, and Mr. Myers was placed in the custody of an officer until he could furnish ball in \$10,000. At the close of business in the Sheriff's office Myers had not furnished the requisite ball bond.

Woodbull and Claffin Held for Trial. Yesterday Commissioner Davenport rendered his decision in the hearing in the latest suit against Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, Miss Tennie C. Claffin, and Col. James H. Blood by Mr. Anthony Comstock, who alleges

Victoria C. Woodhull, Miss Tennie C. Claffin, and Col. James H. Blood by Mr. Anthony Comstock, who alleges that they sent obscene publications through the United States malls. The Commissioner said:

I have carefully examined the various grounds of defence urged on behalf of the prisoners, together with all the autirities tild on a fine the prisoners, together with all the autirities tild on a fine tild said and the considerable doubt as to the Challis articles being, as is claimed by the pre-ecution, obtecte in law.

The case of Shove is so nearly parallel however, to that of these defendants, and the grounds of defence and arguments of counsel so much the same as to compel me to adopt the ruling therein and hold the article in question to be obscene.

Upon the further question as to the intention of Cengress in the framing and passage of the statute under which these pro-eedings were instituted. I am quite clear that a case of this character was never contemplated, and under ordinary circumstances I should at once release the accused.

In view, however, to the importance as well as to the subtlety of the questions involved, the anxiety of the prisoners, as well as the community for definite settlement of the whole matter, I am disposed to and shall hold the prisoners to await the action of the Grand Jury, to the end that a judicial determination by the rights both of the prisoners and the public be finally ascertained.

The East River Bridge Muddle.

A Committee appointed to revise the Brook-lyn Bridge Charter, yesterday presented a report recom-mending that a bill be submitted to the Legislature additional Directors by the Mayors and Comptrollers of New York and Brookiyn, who shall make quarterly reports of the financial condition of the Company and progress of the bridge; that meetings shall be public; that the Board of Directors have power to forfeit stock not owned by either of the two cities for non-payment of instalments after publication of thirty days of the deinquent stock.

Mr. Dennis Barnes suggested that no sub-committees be priveleged to make any purchase or contract exceeding \$1,000 in amount; all supplies over \$1,000 in amount to be advertised for; all bigs to be opened in presence of the Board; the records of all committees to eopen to the inspection of any Director; a quarterly statement to be printed and circulated.

The original report and Mr. Barnes suggestions were referred to a Committee. additional Directors by the Mayors and Comptrollers of

The New Grand Jury. Foreman, Hugh Auchineioss; John Campbell, Edward A. Baldwin, Myer Myers, Bernard Smyth, Robt, C. Livingston, John F. Zebley, Justus L. Bulkley, Wm. L. Andrews, Samuel S. Sands, David W. Bruce, M. H. Phillipa, James H. Pinkney, Jacob Goldsmith, John J. Sancialr, Wm. H. Knoepfel, Gorge Law, Jr., Jerome B. Ransom, B. Lorillard Harsell, John Endicott, Charles H. Kerner, Jacob Capron, Robert M. Finkhauser.

Casualties to the Troop Ship Himalaya.

HALIFAX, Feb. 3.—The troop ship Himalaya had numerous casualties on her way out. She lost sails, chains, and several boats, leaving only four small boats chains, and several locats, leaving only four sain locate on board. An artillery sergeant had both legs broken, and several of the guard were severely injured. A youth anned John Norris was killed, and three children danned rously injured by the falling of a hawser. On the 19th uit, the life-boat was washed away and the ship bore up for St. John's, Newfoundland, for repairs and coal. The officers and part of the troops were landed on Saturday, and the remainder this afternoon.

JUDGE KELLEY SLOSHING ABOUT NEWSPAPER ROW.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1873.

Discovery which His Honor Hoped Might Save his Reputation-But it Doesn't-Col-fax Abandoning his Line of Defence-Bushnell's improbable civi,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- A great deal of amusement was afforded correspondents this morning by the frantic manner in which Judge Kelley ran about after them to show them the wonderful discovery he had made in the Ser-geant-at-Arms' office. To escape his importunities, several accompanied the Judge and were shown the certificate for ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock which Kelley so flercely demanded a few days since from Oakes Ames as his property, and which he, in his latest epistolary effort, directed Judge Poland to turn over to the Treasury Department. What Kelly wanted all the correspondents to see and tell to their readers was the fact that this certificate of trustee, and not in the name of W. D. Kelley. The Judge thought this was a providential discovery, and vowed that he had just made it.

Notwithstanding the fact that everybody who

had paid the slightest attention to this investigation knew that Ames never made out a cer-

Notwithstanding the fact that everybody who had paid the slightest attention to this investigation knew that Ames never made out a certificate in the name of a Congressman, but always held it as trustee, Kelley protested that he understood Ames to swear that the certificate was to W. D. Kelley. How in the name of common sense he could have been so stupid passes all human comprehension. Ames from first to last has sworn that he he held this stock as trustee from the different members of Congress. The testimony of McComb was to the same effect, and the books of the company when produced showed that the stock was so issued to Ames. Kelley, however, persists in claiming that he has Ames in a tight place, that the certificate proves his innocence, and breaks down the whole case against him. To one correspondent to whom he appealed in a pitiful manner to corroborate his recollection of Ames's testimony, he said:

"I have a series of letters from Philadelphia, in which my friends say, 'My dear Judge, if you can only account or in some way explain how this stock came to be standing there in your name we will believe you innocent; that is all that troubles us. Do try and clear up this mystery and all will be well.' This has been troubling menight and day, 'said the Judge, 'I could not imagine how the certificate was made out in my name, but by the merest accident I went to the Sergeant-at-Arms this morning and asked him to show me the certificate, when, lo! the mystery was explained. It was not in my name, but by the merest accident I went to the Sergeant-at-Arms this morning and asked him to show me the certificate, when, lo! the mystery was explained. It was not in my name, but by the merest accident I went to the Sergeant-at-Arms this morning and asked him to show me the certificate, when, lo! the mystery was explained. It was not in his name to show me the certificate, when, lo! the mystery was explained. It was not in his name to show the burdin of proof rests on him. Let him show that I authorized him to act as my

nell was examined in relation to the disposition of the \$125.000 paid for special legal expenses in March, 1871. He told a most improbable story about his connection with it; how it had been paid to him for the magnanimous efforts he made to clear the company of its embarrassments after the "D-d Boutwell raid." He was severely handled by the committee. The whole story is so improbable and so manifestly false that not a man in the room believed a word of it. The members of the committee and the spectators could scarcely restrain their mirth while Bushnell was relating it.

Chickens in Disgrace.
The main between New York and New Jersey fowls was fought last night in a wellknown resort in New Jersey. The contest was arranged about a month ago, the contracting parties being James McLaughlin on the part of New York, and Daniel Riley for the New Jersey chickens. The condition of the main were that each side should show seventeen cocks and fight all that fell in at weights ranging from four pounds four ounces to twe pounds twelve ounces, for \$50 a battle and \$1.000 the odd fight deciding the main. The weighing in and matching lasted two hours, resulting in the matching of thirteen pairs. Andy McGinley handled and heeled the New Jersey feathered warriors, and a Brooklyn sport acted in that canacity for the New York chanticlers.

handled and heeled the New Jersey feathered warriors, and a Brooklyn sport acted in that capacity for the New York chanticleers.

The pit was crowded with sporting men from New Haven, Hartford, Brooklyn, New Jersey, and New York. New Jersey, and New York. New Jersey, and Rooklyn politiclans, who wagered their greenbacks and took great interest in the sport. New York fowls had the call in the betting at \$100 to \$80. The odds were about the same on each battle, and large sums of money changed hands. The New York fowls were capital fighters and dead game. On the tenth battle New York won the main. The main lasted 8 hours and 20 minutes.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Gov. Dix has declined to interfere in the case of Gaffney, sentenced to be hanged in Buffalo. The Governor concludes his letter as follows:

his letter as follows:

I can flud no justification for defeating the execution of the law by the interposition of my authority; and if the expression of my purpose in similar cases will have the effect of deterring evil-minded persons from committing this highest of crimes, I am silling to have it undersared that circumstances of a very extraordinary nature will be needed to induce me to interpose for the purpose of amulting the deliberate and well-considered determinations of juries and courts.

John A. Dix.

Sheridan Shook's Alleged Defalcation Settled. Washington, Feb. 3.—The celebrated case of Sheridan Shook, former Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second New York District, in which he was a defaulter for the sum of \$303,150.64, as shown by his adjusted account No. 4,176, has, after many years' delay, been settled. Shook became Collector on Sept. 9, 1802, and was removed on April 30, 1809. His account was made up for suit on Dec. 20, 1867, and referred to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, showing a balance against him of \$8.35, 251.32. Credits for uncollected taxes were subsequently made in his favor which reduced his defalcation to \$8.35, 180.64, and a statement to that effect was referred to the accounting officer on Feb. 27, 1871. The following was the state of his defalcation at that date, as prepared for suit:

Cash collected and unaccounted for \$175, 540 64. Taxes unaccounted for \$17, 10, 30. Spirit stamps. \$95.68. Beer stamps. \$96.68. lay, been settled. Shook became Collector on Sept. 9,

The Competitors for the Farragut Statue. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The competing models for the Farragut statue have been received by the Sene Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, from Wilson MacDonald, B. W. Pickett, Mr. Drischeler, nd Giroanni Turini, of New York city; Miss Vinnie and Giroanni Turini, of New York city; Miss Vinnie Ream and J. Fisk Mills, of Washington; J. M. Ezekial, of Berlin; and Randolph Rogers, of Rome, (the model by the last named artist having arrived on Saturday,) Horatio Stone, of Washington, has notined the Committee that his model is not yet completed; and one expected from W. H. Philip, of Brooklyn, has also not yet been received. All of these models are in miniature except that by Vinnie Ream, which is of heroic size.

The Committees of the House and Senate will hold a joint session to-morrow, for the purpose of hearing representatives of the competing artists, and a decision is expected this week.

Thiers Accepting Humiliation. PARIS, Feb. 3.—President Thiers attended the sitting of the Committee of Thirty to-day, and at consitting of the Committee of Thirty to-day, and at considerable length presented his views on the constitutional project which the committee submitted to him. He said the scheme contained ill-disguised attacks on himself; but he would accept it if certain amendments, which he declared indispensible, were adopted. After a searching criticism of the project in detail, he urged the necessity of being free to address the Assembly on questions of general policy, and concluded as follows: "You humiliate me. I accept humiliation. But i will not became a political mannikin. I am only a little bourgook, but the power you conditions leave me would be contemptible."

M. Thiers will again appear before the committee on Wednesday.

HALIFAX, Feb. 3.—The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool for New York, put into this port yesterday afternoon, and sailed again for her destination at 10 o'clock this morning. The Cuba experienced very heavy weather, and two of her boats were injured. Her deck house and bulwarks were also slightly damaged. All on board are well.

THE MURDER IN THE SNOW.

THE BLOOD AND HAIR ON A CAR DRIVER'S SWITCH TURNER.

Three Car Drivers of the Hoboken City Line Arrested and Held-A Blood-Stained Jacket and Coal-The Microscope Telling the Story of the Victim's Death.

The account of the Elysian Fields tragedy, ublished in yesterday's SUN, created intense excitement in Hoboken, Weehawken, and Jersey City. During the day, and up to a late hour, thousands of persons visited the undertaker's office, where the body lay in an ice chest. The Coroner was present all day and rendered every facility to those citizens who were anxious to see whether they could identify the murdered man. A large number expressed their belief that he was none other than the peddler of his property was in the name of Oakes Ames, by Mrs. Fitzpatrick of Clinton street. Others, again, asserted that he was not the man. The boarding house keeper with whom a vender of Laubach's liniment resided in Hoboken viewed the corpse and said it was not the man. Furthermore, he said that the peddler was alive on his family in Pennsylvania. Two ladies also as-serted that they had seen the peddler on Saturday and had spoken with him. Despite these

CONFLICTING ASSERTIONS, the police authorities seem to favor the opinion that the murdered man is the peddler who sold Laubach's liniment to several resi-

After Mayor Schmersahl had announced a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murder, he was informed that, as the body had been discovered within the precincts of Weehawken township, his action was altogether irregular and illegal. He, therefore, withdrew the reward, but wrote to the Sovernor, urging him to offer one.

was altogether irregular and tillegal. He, therefore, withdrew the reward, but wrote to the Governor, urging him to offer one.

Since the discovery of the crime the authorities of Hoboken have not been idle. Chief Donovan made a carcful survey of the locality, and also closely examined the wounds. Detective Bagley has been diligent in his efforts to fathom the mystery, and Roundsman Kennedy has offered valuable suggestions. Coroner Wm. M. Parsloe has done all that lay in his power to further the ends of justice, but it would appear that the peculiar laws of New Jersey so hamper and fetter the Coroners as almost to deprive them of any authority whatever. A county physician is appointed over them, and he must be called in before any action can be taken. A Coroner cannot even hold an inquest without a written order from the county physician. It is believed that if Coroner Parsloe had not been tied; hand and foot by the absurd enactments referred to, his action in reference to the crime of last Thursday would have been more speedy and decisive. The Coroner, however, is not to blame.

A CLUE TO THE MURDER.

It would seem that to the unfailing exertions of Chief Donovan the mystery of the Elysian Fields is to owe its speedy solution. As already said, although the Chief has not talked much, he has been cautiously weighing all the facts, and has at last obtained a clue which will, it is hoped and believed, lead to the detection and punishment of the guilty.

After examining the wounds in the head and face of the murdered man. Chief Donovan formed an idea of the character of the weapon by which they had been inflicted. The instrument was evidently of from. The extremity must also have been m re or less batchet-shaped and sharp, as the wounds on the chin and above the left eye clearly showed. It must likewise have been pointed, as indicated by the puncture on the forehead, and the fatal wound behind the right ear. The latter opinion was confirmed by the hole through the hat. These facts having been firmly established in

NEAR THE SPOT ON THE NIGHT OF THE CRIME

turn up Eleventh street, stopping between Garden and Meadow streets. They consequently pass within about one hundred yards of the spot in the Elysian Fields where the murdered man was found.

murdered man was found.

ACTING ON AN INSPIRATION.

The Chief of Police waited at the starting place until the first car of the city line arrived. Then he quietly arrested the driver, and took possession of the iron switch-turner used to displace or replace the switches. On the arrival of the next car its driver was also arrested and the switch-turner secured. The driver of the third car was taken into custody on his arrival and the switch-turner seized. During the interval between the arrival of the three the Chief had ample time to scrutinize the switch-turners. Nothing about any one of the three particularly attracted his notice.

At last the fourth and last car came up to the ferry. The driver was arrested, and the switch-turner seized as in the other cases. This time, however, the result was startling and important.

BLOOD.

The Chief detected something on the extremity which resembled blood stains.

"How came these blood stains on it?" the Chief asked the driver.

"Blood stains!" the driver exclaimed, in alarm and terror, "I know nothing about it. Somebody must have changed my switch-turner."

The switch-turner was placed in careful keeping, and the driver of the last car, in whose possession the suspicious instrument was found, underwent a thorough search. One article of clothing after another was scrutinized, the Chief entrusting no one with the work, but slowly and minutely examining every part, inside and out. The Chief and the officers present decline, for prudential reasons, to describe the scene. It must, however, have been dramatic in the extreme. Who will ever know the thoughts which passed through one man's mind as garment after garment was held up to the light, turned inside out, and searched into by eager, earnest, hungry eyes? Who will ever know the awful dread that shook one man's soul as, after closely bending over an old worsted jacket, the Chief uttered the condemning words:

"IT IS BLOOD!"

Yes; on the pocket and on the flap of the coat were stains of blood.

"IT IS BLOOD!"

Yes; on the pocket and on the flap of the coat were stains of blood.
The four drivers were taken to Police Headquarters. Their names are Henry Benack, Frederick Seidenack, Emil Brehm, and Charles Berger. On examination it was ascertained that Henry Benack had never been employed as a driver on the city line before Saturday last, and he was consequently discharged. The other three were locked up in separate cells. The arrests were made about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as the news of the apprehension of the supposed murderer became known, the city was wild with excitement. Men, women, and children crowded around the Police Headquarters, and made strange and frantic exertions to get a glimpse inside. The rush to the Coroner's office received a new impulse, and nothing was talked of wherever one went but the murderer and

HIS UNKNOWN VICTIM.

The authorities made inquiries respecting the character of the men under arrest, and found that all were of excellent reputation. Charles Berger, in whose possession the suspicious weapon was found, and whose clothes were flecked with blood, bore an unexceptionally good character, and possessed high testimonials as to his previous life and conduct. It was consequently only a firm belief in the trustworthlness of Chief Donovan that led the populace to even suspect Berger's alleged innocence. Berger is about 35 years of age, tail, stout, and highly prepossessing in appearance, speech, and manners. Chief Donovan's next step was to have the switch-turner carefully and scientifically examined. He summoned to his aid Dr. Benson, a gentleman of eminent position and skill. The extremity of the instrument which bore the supposed blood stains was subjected to microscopic inspection. HIS UNKNOWN VICTIM. scopic inspection.
THE MICROSCOPE TELLS THE TALE.

THE MICROSCOPE TELLS THE TALE.

The result was convincing and aspalling. Human blood and hair—the hair of the dead man lying in the Coroner's office—was found on it. In the company of Dr. Benson, the Chief then carried the fatal piece of Iron to the Coroner's office. The murdered man was examined from head to foot, but no wounds were discovered except those aiready described on the face and head. The end of the switch-turner was applied to the wounds and it fitted them with horrible exactness.

THE MURDEROUS SWITCH-TURNER.

THE MURDEROUS SWITCH-TURNER. Yesterday afternoon a SUN reporter was permitted to see the weapon of death. It is made of round half-inch iron, and is about three feet long. One end is curved for the hand in the form of a condensed capital G. The other end resembles the half of the fluke of an anchor.

The extremity curves up, and is sharp. With this the fatal blow was struck behind the ear. It then curves down until it looks like a small hatchet. With this part the wounds on the chin and along the eyebrow were inflicted. The other end of this small hatchet, as one may term it, is blunter than the end first described and about two inches from the rod. With this blunt end, it is thought, the wound on the forehead was given. The weapon is most formidable, and could be wielded with terrific effect.

THE THEORY OF THE MURDER.

THE THEORY OF THE MURDER.

It is supposed that the murdered man was first attacked with this instrument in front, and that in defending himself he received a blow which produced the bruise visible on his left hand. It would seem as though his assailant, having completed his murderous work, did not return to Eleventh street by the well-trodden path, but made a new circultous track through the unbroken snow to Eleventh street, near Bloomfeld street.

Did the driver see the man counting his green-backs inside the car, in which he was the only passenger? Did the devil of avarice tempt the driver to suggest to the man the chance of his making a good sale across the snow at the big hotel, of whose desertion he was ignorant? Did the unfortunate man get off the car at Eleventh street and Washington street and start through the crisp snow on his short and fatal journey? Did the car driver make fast his reins, seize the weapon, leap from his platform, leave his horse to walk on untended, and with stealthy swiftness follow and despatch his victim? And then, after having grabbed the horrid booty, did the murderer make a circuit through the untrodden snow to catch the car before it reached the stopping place?

FIVE RUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Last evening the Township Committee of Weehawken circulated the subjoined handbill: FIVE HUNDERD DOLLARS REWARD.—The Township Committee of the township of Weehawken, county of Hudson, N. J., will pay \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of the unknown man found dead in the Elysian Fields on Thursday evening, Jan. 30, 1873. By order of the Township Committee.

J. A. Van Kirk, Town Clerk.

THE MYSTERY DEEPENED. Late last evening Coroner Parsioe received a despatch from Dr. Laubach of Allentown saying that his Hoboken agent was alive. Later Dr. Laubach's agent arrived in Hoboken, and learning that the body had been recognized as his, he appeared in person to show the falsity of the rumor. He viewed the dead man, and told the Coroner that his residence is Burlington, not Allentown.

TRENTON GOSSIP.

The Member from Bunkum-The Speaker of the House, and what the House Took him For-A New Chapter in Stanhope. TRENTON, Feb. 2.—This is one of those

earfully and wonderfully made days for which no one save a demoralized clerk of the weather, or some imp, for the time being successor to Old Probabilities, can be held accountable, driving the chariot of the weather as did once Phaëton the coursers of the sun. The beautiful snow came down awhile, moving with joyous throbbings the heart of many a Trenton damsel in anticipation of to-night's riding out on the plank road with her sweetheart-moving, also, the hearts of those other Trenton d-nsells of the lobby, who await the arrival of the member from Sandy Hook to post him in the way he should vote to-

morrow.

The glare and glitter of Trenton streets under this fearful drizzle make all Trenton's streets this fearful drizzle make all Trenton's streets like those slippery places on which the sinners of the lobby stand, and the member from Bunkum is vainly expected to do anything but fall. The member from Bunkum is "out a hundred dollars on last session." This is his last term. He mortgaged his farm to get here a year ago. That relentless creature, a Jersey Sheriff, armed with a writ of foreclosure, will come around before the 25th foreclosure, will come around before the 25th of March unless the fatal \$2,000 be forthcoming, and that in "hard pan." Wherefore, the all-important question to Bunkum, "Under which king. Bezonian? Speak, or die," is not half so important as the answer. He knows the feelings and sentiments of his constituents at home; but "feelings and sentiments" are not tyranny of the lobby here and the tyranny of that constituency which will leave him to farm his rescued acres in ignoble seclusion for the rest of his natural life, bequeathing to his children, in addition to his little farm, the inodor-

ous memory of

A MAN WHO SOLD HIS VOTE. A MAN WHO SOLD HIS VOLE.

Between the streets and the lobby it is no wonder that good men should fall. Credit Mobilier and the shining example of that great \$1,200 man, the Hon. Schuyler, shake their gory loads in valu. To-night there are men who names in vain. To-night there are men who will sell their votes and their souls for all time. Only once has the index gone back on the dial of time for any one man. If this screed of mine could but be read by some of these to-day they would understand and might have room for repentance. To-morrow will be too late.

The House surprised.

The House surprised if he has not disappointed all persons. The flying Bedouins who sit in his chamber and answer to his gavel counted on easy times with him. They took him for a soft-shell clam, as easy to open as to eat. But he has ruled this half ignorant, half wicked body with the stern firmness and the keen knowledge not displayed since the days of Southard. His good, hard, "horse sense" was first shown in the appointment of his committees, and the Senator who boasted that "he carried Fisher in his Senatorial vest pocket" has since disclaimed the burden. The Committee on the Judiciary are all lawyers. That of Municipal Corporations represents the five principal cities, beginning with Jersey City and ending at Camden. The Military, with perhaps one exception, all burned powder south of the Potomac. The "Agriculturists" all know which is the off-horse in a plough team. The men appointed to see after New Jersey's "Riparian Rights" can smell salt water a mile away. Some of those who look after our vast educational interests have seen the schoolmaster abroad in more lands than one, while the Chairman on Unfinished Business is a man who was never yet known to leave anything half done.

Another Chapter Of Stanhope. THE HOUSE SURPRISED.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF STANHOPE. To-morrow in the House another chapter in the great railroad controversy will be added, and the Senate will be moved to say "Yes" or "No" to Gov. Parker's long expected nominations. Should any of them fail of confirmation, the Governor will naturally ask to recall all of them, and a new slate will have to be made.

There is said to be "a job" in the Kearney-Stockton statues. The state will not allow any one to traffic in the memory of those model Jersevmen. Look out, then, for some sharp "explanations."

Daylor All Manda.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Stage-One Robber
Shot and the Rest Captured.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—The stage running from Mitchellsburg to Harrodsburg, Ky., was attacked on Thursday night, about four miles from Harrodsburg, by our men, one of whom ordered the driver to stop and and deliver the mail. At the same time he endeavored to climb on the stage. An inside passenger shot the robber through the head, killing bim instantly. The other robbers field but were pursued by the passengers, who captured two of them, took them to Harrodsburg and lodged them in Jail. Considerable excitement exists in the vicinity over the daring attempt.

The Trial of the Bow Pond Murderer. B. Evans, charged with murdering Georgiana Lovering, a girl fourteen years of age, of whom he was the great uncle by marriage, at Northwood, was begun to-day before Judges Doe and Ladd. The prisoner is sixty-seven years old, and appears quite feeble.

BROOKLYN.

Mayor Powell has nominated the following named gentlemen as members of the Brooklyn Board of Education: E. J. Whitlock, Edward Rowe, John Cunningham, Edward R. Cadly, A. Ammernan, John Finlay, Theodore Cocheu, John H. Rhodes, W. W. Hurlbut, Alexander Forman, Garrit Bergen, A. B. Raylis, John G. Rosman, Joseph Berger, Thomas O'Brien, Jr.

About 8 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered on the second floor of the two-story frame building, in the yard of the Third avenue Endroad Company's Depot, Sixty Fourth street, used as a harness and uphoistery shop. The s'ock and tools were damaged \$3.00. Damage to the building is estimated at \$1,000. No insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

The annual calico hop of the Eclectic Coterie in Lyric Hall on Feb. 21. The Montefiore Social and Literary Union give heir annual invitation ball in Turn Hall on Friday The Gentlemen's Sons' Association of the Eleventh Ward dance on Wednesday evening in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, masked and costumed.

To-night the Hon. George H. Yeaman delivers his fourth lecture on constitutional law at Columbia College Law School. Subject: "Checks and Balances in Governments."

The New York Catholic Choral Society announce a public rehearsal, with orchestra, of Gounoud's "Messe Solemnelle," and a "Salve Regini" of Cherubini, on Friday evening, at De Garmo's rooms, Fifth sycule gug Fourgeeith street.

A TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION

THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH SHAKEN TO ITS CENTRE,

Four Boilers in the American Iron Works Blown Up Simultaneously-Soven Men In-stantly Killed, and Many Wounded.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3.-Four boilers in the American Iron Works of Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, in Brownstown, Twenty-fourth Ward, exploded at about 10 o'clock this merning. The explosion was so tremendous that three sections of the building of some fifteen feet each were completely shattered, the roof being carried entirely away and scattered in all directions. There were about 3,000 laborers employed in the mill at the time the explosion occurred. mill at the time the explosion occurred, and for a time seemed as though a very large number had been either killed or wounded by steam or fragments of the boilers that were hurled in various directions. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the most extravagant rumors were set afloat. Immediate steps were taken to relieve the injured who were still alive, and recover the dead.

Up to the present time the following killed have been extricated from the débris: Pat. Hawley, Mike Reynolds, Charles Fea, Thomas McCarthy, Barney McAuley, and Anoton Bickers. Some thirty were wounded, but few of the number seriously.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

McCarthy, Barney McAuley, and Anoton Blokers. Some thirty were wounded, but few of the number seriously.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The accident at the American Iron Works this morning surpasses in fatality anything that has occurred in this city for some time. At 10 o'clock a battery of fue billers, situated at the upper or south size to billers, situated at the upper or south size of what is known as the new mill of the American Iron Works, exploded with of the American Iron Works, plosion resulted in the death of several men and great destruction to property. The boilers, which had been in the place where they exploded for about a year, silvough they had been some five years in season of the place where they exploded for about a year, silvough they had been some five years in season of the place where they exploded they had been some five years in season of the place and nail factories, about 300 feet from the river and in a factories, about 300 feet from the river and in a factories, about 300 feet from the river and a factories, and this seemed to be the direction was completely annihilated and the destruction was completely annihilated and were blown down to the extent of a but wenty five feet. And the wall and roof of the new mill were blown away. Portions of the new mill were blown away. Portions of the new mill were blown away. Portions of the boilers, were thrown a distance of three or four blocks.

The cause of the explosion is enveloped in mystery. The engineer had examined the boiler gauges only a few meents before the explosion, and found the state of the were accounted to work to remove the edition. Another is a second of the struction of the struction of the struction of the struc

SYRACUSE, Feb. 3.-The steam boiler in Geddes's rolling mill exploded at noon to-day. severely injuring one workman and slightly injuring seven others. The boiler was new and the cause of the accident is unknown. The building and machinery were damaged to the extent of \$5.000.

Still Another Explosion - Eight Persons Killed and Fourteen Wounded. Norristown, Pa., Feb. 3.—This afternoon the boiler in John Wood & Bros. boiler shop in

the boiler in John Wood & Bros. boiler shop in Conshocken, three miles below this place, exploded with terrific force, killing eight of the employees and wounding a number of others. Three of the killed are boys who worked in the print works, about 200 feet from the scene of the explosion. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

The killed are Wm. Hummill. Jr.. W. Hanna, Mr. Carroll, William Kelly, and William Barrett. The names of the three boys could not be ascertrined. The wounded are Robert Gair, B. Woodward (foreman), James Clark. James Schaffer, James Slattery, J. Wall, J. Cogen. John Larey, Robert McCurdy, Charles Dean. James Hanna, Suphen Mullen, and Hugh McDonough, all severely injured. A scene of confusion is presented at the mill, half of which is in ruins.

The Carlists Preparing to Take the Offensive PARIS, Feb. 3.—Special despatenes from the South of France to the Moniteur say remnants of Treiuge on French soil.

The Universe has reports from Carlist sources representing that several bodies of insurgents in Spain effected a junction on the Sist ult., under the command of Oilo Lisarage. They occupy excellent positions and are preparing to attack Gen. Morionss, whose line of retreat is cut off and reinforcements intercepted.

NEW JERSEY.

William Campbell, who was run over by a Union Hill horse car last week, di-d yesterday of injuries received.

John Nolan, a laborer, was buried under twenty-five tons of earth by the caving in of an embankment on Clinton Hill, Newark, yesterday morning.

James A. McLaughlin, editor of the Jersey City Times, gave bail yesterday to answer an indictment for libel. The suits were brought by parties whose names were published as being spectators at a prize fight. WASHINGTON NOTES. London despatches report active dealings in new funded loan, at one-half per cent.

Senator Wilson has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture in New York early in March in aid of the Father Mathew monument.

The Comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of Spercent, in favor of creditors of the Walkii National Bank of Middle ille, N. Y. William L. Lowry of South Carolina, convicted of committing Ku Kiux outrages, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, has been purchased. been purchased.

The friends of the Webb Australian Mail Steamship bill expect to overcome the majority of two by which that bill was tabled in the Senate yeslerday, and pass it by having it taken from the table again, which will require only a majority vote.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Prince Assesma of Japan, the future Em-Thomas L. Raymond was last evening elected Major of the Sevent-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Mr. Theodore Moss, the treasurer of Wallack's heatre, has for sale boxes and tickets for the Charling A correspondent complains that the price charged at the refreshment stands in the Ccutral Pari are exorbitant. John Scannell is to be put on trial next Mon-day, and King, of the Pine street tragedy, is to be tried soon afterward. We learn that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in-tends to sell her country seat at Highwood Park, New Jersey, and go to Europe in the spring to educate her daughters. Yesterday Dr. Wooster Beach made a post mortem examination of the body of Mary Morgan, who was murdered in a shanty at Fifty-fith etrect and Broadway, on Friday night, as it is slieged, by her hus-band.

band.

Inspector McDermott was tried before the Police Commissioners yesterday on charge drunkenness. He produced abundant testimony to prove that at the time charged he was not only not drunk, but had taken nothing stronger than hot lemonade. The two young men, one of whom had his hair dyed at the barber shop in Sweeny's Hotel on Thursday last, and the other of whom objected to the cest of the operation, are not the nurderers of the mass found in the kiysian Fields the same night.